NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Bro WOOD'S THEATRE, Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas lotel.—Surjous Family—Hypochonomiac. Matinee at 15—Surjous Family—Too Much for Good Nature.

IRVING HALL, Irving place BLIND TOM'S GRAND

BAN FRANCISCO MINSTERLA 535 Broadway opposite TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE. 201 Bowery -Sing. Dancing. Burlesgues. &c.-The Bond Robbery. Matines at Two o'clock.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S-OLD SCHOOL OF MINSTRELSY, BALLADS MUSICAL GENS. &C., Fifth Avenue Opera House, NOS. 2 and 4 West Twenty-fourtn street.—HANDY ANDY. BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 473 Broad-

HOPE CHAPEL. 720 Broadway.—ALBERT RUSSELL, RESTRUCTAREUR AND VENTRILOQUIST. Matinee at Two HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn. - Ethiopian Mix-

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY .- MR. DE CORDOVA'S LEC-GERMANIA ASSEMBLY ROOMS, 293 Bowery.-IRISH

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, April 25, 1866.

ADVERTISING OF THE CITY PRESS.

The Herald the Great Organ of the Business and Reading Public.

Annexed are the returns to the Internal Revenue Department of the receipts from advertising of all the daily papers of this city for two years. In the first column are the receipts for thirteen months, being the year 1864, with one month of 1863, and in the second column are the receipts for the twelve months of 1865 :-

	This	een montaa	Fur the
Paper.	ending .	Den. 31, 1864.	Fear 1865.
Herald		577,455	\$663,193
Tribune		260,980	301,841
Times		251,812	284,412
Evening Post		163,177	222,715
World		20 TO 10 TO 2	177,204
Journal of Com	merce	109,595	173,646
Transcript			164,46
Stants Zeitung.		772 EWO212	126,380
Sun			101,793
Commercial Ad			77,536
Daily News			77,04
Evening Expres			68,743
New Yorker De			25,73
Totals		\$1,578,267	\$2,483,72

This shows the HERALD to be, by its extensive and comprehensive circulation, the chief organ of the advertisers of the Metropolis, and the medium of communicating their business wants to the public.

The above table also shows that the advertising patron -o- of the Herald is more than double that of the Time of all the other papers in New York.

THE NEWS.

The steamship America, from Southampton April 11, sched this port yesterday. Her news is three days

The German question experienced little change. Mintsterial notes were freely exchanged between Austria and Prussia, but in the correspondence the future of the duchies is not mentioned. Austria now appears as disarm before pacific measures are spoken of. The London Times still bolds out the idea of a peaceful issue The Frankfort money market was very much unsettled

The London Times endorses President Johnson's veto of the Civil Rights bill. The writer asserts that the negro, just emancipated by war, is entirely unfit to exercise the franchises which the radicals seek to thrust upon h m.

A meeting of the liberals in the English Parliament 9th of April. Over two hundred and fifty gentlemen were present. Reporters of the press were excluded It was understood that Earl Russell spoke during an hour in support of the Reform bill proposed by his Cabinet, and pledged his Ministry to stand or fall by the fate of the measure at its second reading. Mr. Laing, M. P. and Mr. Edward James, M. P. disapproved of the bill Mr Bright supported the measure. Meetings in support the bill were being held all over England.

The "Easter Banquet" at the Mansion House, London, was unusually elegant and animated. The Lord Mayor presided. The Duke of Cambridge represented the Crown and army. Mr. Adams, Minister of the United States, appeared as a most honored guest. The Doke of Cambridge denied that Fenianism had tainted the British army to any great extent.

It was thought in England that the Fenian demot

tion against Canada would promote the cause of confed-

The conferences on the Danubian question stood adtourned. There was a great diversity of opinion among the members; but all were agreed on the necessity of preserving the integrity of the Turkish empire and the ereignty of the Porte over the principalties.

There was a very brilliant assemblage at the Paris Spring races, April 8. Gladiateur, in splendid develop ment, won the Priz de Impiratrice by fifteen lengths There were a couple of failures reported on the Lon-don 'Change, and a slight tremor was experienced in

financial and commercial circles.

The acitation existing in Germany, with excessive receipts of the staple, unsettled the Liverpool cotton market. On the 11th of April a decline of one penny was experienced, with trade dull and sales irregular Breadstuffs were firm, with a quiet market visions dull and easier. Consols rated in London at 86% a 86%, April 11, in the forenoon.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate vesterday the bill to make appropriations to supply deficiencies in the public printing approprintions for the present year was passed. A resolution mation as to the evidence upon which the awards for the apprehension of Jefferson Davis were made. A message from the President was received in response to a resolution of the Senate transmitting the re the commission assembled in St Louis in relation to brevet appointments in the regular army. Pending the

In the House the Niagara Ship Canal bill, after a short debate, was postponed until to day. The Senate amend-ments to the Habeas Corpus bill were not concurred motion made on Monday to postpone the considthe section relating to the Subsistence Department, was amended so that West Point graduates could not hereafter be placed on duty in that department. The stricken out. The Northern Pacific Railroad, and different land grants of Congress to Western States to aid in rai road construction, were considered in the evening ses-

THE CITY

Ten additional cases of cholers were received on board of the hospital ship on Monday, and up to ten o'clock that morning but one more death than those previously reported had occurred. The passengers on board of the steamer England still remain in a healthy condition, and s at quarantine are progressing very entisfactorily. The Quarantine Commissioners are about making an effort to obtain permission from the governsucht by reet topoporary shods at Sandy Book in which

to place the well passengers arriving at this port on board of infected vessels; also one or more ships to be

used for a similar purpose.

The report of the Sanitary Committee on the bes means of action in regard to the cleansing of streets by allowing the water to flow from the hydrants, the publication of a hygeinic circular, the prevention against the over-crowding of tenement houses, and clearing out the cellar population, and other important sanitary matters to guard against the cholers, was presented and adopted in the Board of Health yesterday. an interesting debate on the general management pears that the facilities for properly providing for the care and comfort of the afflicted passengers are very

ure on cholera in the chapel of the University Build ing. In his address he alluded particularly to the three great preventives against the disease-i. e., a strict quar antine, an efficient sanitary police and cleanliness attention to diet, and gave minute instructions for the treatment of patients in the early stages of the malady The ship fever is prevailing in Williamsburg among the occupants of crowded tenement houses to an alarming extent. An examination of numerous cases yesterday disclosed the fact, and the patients were removed from their unhealthy domiciles to the Flatbush Hospital. The Board of Excise held their second meeting yester.

day. A private social club asked that they may be exemp from license, as they clain that no liquors are sold ove the counter, those which are kept at their club hous to the Attorney for his legal opinion on the subjecbe in readiness for distribution on Monday next, under the direction of the Superintendent of Police.

The German innkeepers of Brooklyn met yesterday for the purpose of forming an organi protect themselves against the operations of the new Excise and Liquor law, when they were ad-iressed by District Attorney Morris, who advised them to disband all organizations and comnations having for their object the impeding of the en forcement of the new law. The District Attorney hold that the constitutionality of the law cannot be disputed and that it has to be obeyed until repealed. An execu tive committee was appointed to take further action in

The leases for ten years, commencing May 1, of severa piers in North and East river, were sold at public auction resterday. Judge Monell, of the Superior Court, ha granted an injunction to Mr. Russell Sturgis and the Stevens & Condit Transportation Company, restraining the Comptroller from disposing of piers Nos. 12 and 13 North river on the ground that the applicants have a legal right to the use and occupation of the same. In unctions were also issued restraining the Comptroller from selling piers Nos. 20 and 29 North river, and Nos

40 and 41 East river.

The Butler gold case was again up before Judge Car dozo of the Court of Common Pleas, on the old motion for the Sheriff's fees. General Butler's counsel presented an affidavit, in which he stated that in the seizure of the gold of Mr. Smith at New Orleans he acted under the orders of President Lincoln.

A suit against the Camden and Amboy Transport Company was tried yesterday in Part 1 of the Supreme Court, before Judge Bockes, brought by Lavandosky Martin, for loss sustained in the alleged detention by the defendants of two casks of ginseng and one of beeswax. In consequence of a fall in the market value of these articles during the alleged period of their detention ars Judge Bockes reserved his decision.

in the case of Rodger Lamb, convicted in the Court of General Sessions of the murder of his wife, and sentenced to be executed on the 5th of May, 1865. The new trial will probably come off at the next term of the Gen-

Under the provisions of the Revised Statutes the estate of Zeno Burnham, convicted of swindling and sent to the State Prison, has been placed in the hands of trus. preme Court, Chambers,

An order of agreat has been issued by Judge Clerke against Wm. H Mills, Otto Burstenbinder, J. H. Prentice and J. Devau, as shippers in this city of the package of nito-glycerine which exploded in San Francisco on the 19th instant. Wells, Fargo & Co. sue the defendants for property destroyed at the explosion. Bail has been set down at \$100,000.

own at \$100,000.
At the regular weekly meeting of the Farmers' Club of the American Institute, held yesterday, the subjects of Pyrenean spinach, cutting of timothy hay and the utility of barometers for farmers were discussed. Models of a rotatory harrow and a frame for building concrete

The sixtleth anniversary of the Orphan Asylum Society of the city of New York was celebrated yesterday after-

an named James H. Bailey, belonging to the schooner Alice A. Bandell, pier No. 21, East river, was found dead in his bed yesterday morning. His death, it is alleged, was caused by inhaling charcoal gas. The Coroner's jury censure the owner of the vessel for lighting such fires in his ship without warning the attaches.

254 East Fourteenth street on Sunday evening, by Dani and Miles O'Reitly, died yesterday in Bellevue Hospital. The trial of Charles Schmidt, for the murder of Hugo Weichner, on New Year's night, will take place in the Kines county Court of Over and Terminer, Brooklyn, to

The stock market was firm on the whole, but some what irregular yesterday. Government securities were

steady. Gold closed at 126% a %.

There was not much, if any, improvement in the situa There was not much, if any, improvement in the situa-tion of commercial affairs yesterday, except in those articles which were influenced by the European advices. Breadstuffs were firmer, while cotton and provisions were lower. In the sugar market there was considerable firm-ness exhibited, but the business was smal. Coffee was in moderate demand, but buyers operated with caution at the prices asked. Petroleum was dull but unchanged. ds were very dull, and some brands were offered freely at lower prices. Freights to Europe without im

The market for beef cattle was depressed by heavy eccipts, and though the cattle are nearly all in the hand of speculators prices fell 1c. a 2c. per pound, varying from 11c to 17c., with the bulk of the sales at 14c. a Cows were dull and nominal at \$35 a \$95. Ves were dull and nominal at 5c. a 11c., as to quality. Sheep and lambs were steady at \$4 a \$8 a \$9. Hogs were dull, heavy and lower, varying from 9c. a 10c. The total re-ceipts were 6,633 beeves, 78 cows, 2,240 veals, 12,009 sheep and lambs and 10,183 hogs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The steamer John L. Stephens, on her trip from Cali-fornia to Mazatlan, was recently seized at Cape St. Lucas, Mexico, by order of the liberal General Corona, and searched for contraband articles. Bonds were given by

the capiain, and she was released.

The Attorney General, on the question referred to him by the Secretary of State as to whether the exportation of arms by way of the frontier to Mexico was in conormity with the laws, has decided that such expertation

is perfectly legal. The Secretary of the Treasury, in a letter to the chair man of the Finance Committee, on the apportionment of the national currency, says the principle on which the apportionments are made a not a correct one. He pr seeds, after stating wherein the principle is wrong, to offer some amendments looking to the expediency of allowing State banks to become national banks, and the provision that should be made to meet the wants of the uthern States. The amount to be withdrawn from the State of New York by the proposed Senate amendments

would be \$7,914,630.

The two Fenians who fired on the English guard at Calais were tried before Judge Corthell yesterday and found guilty of drunkenness, fined lifty cents each and discharged General Doyle, the British commander at St. Stephens, had requested their detention, and the lease. Governor Cony, however, sent a despatch to the Mayor of Calais ordering their detention until Secretary Seward could be heard from in the matter. They were

accordingly rearrested.

The message of the President enclosing the proceed. ings of the military board appointed to inquire into the stion of brevet promotions was sent to the Senate to the rank of brevet major general and sixty-six to the rank of bravet brigadier general.

Moses F Odell was yesterday confirmed by the Senate

The entire left bank of the Mississippi below New Orleans is inundated, an acre and a half of the levee having given way. This district is planted with sugar

son's Settlement with France, and His Ultimatum to Austria. A grateful sense of satisfaction will be im-

The Mexican Question-President John-

parted to all sections and classes of the American people in the Mexican correspondence which we published yesterday. After many months of letter writing between the two governments, in which every device of diplomacy is exhausted by Louis Napoleon, he gives way to our inflexible requisition of non-intervention in Mexican affairs, and gracefully retires. We perceive, too, from the calm and deliberate manner in which this great victory of American diplomacy has been achieved, that President Johnson from the first clearly foresaw that the game was entirely in his hands, and that there was no occasion for any hurry in its solution or any excitement or apprehen-

sion. Louis Napoleon gracefully retires from his Mexican adventure, which, with the collapse of the late Southern confederacy, became to him a fading castle in the clouds; but what is the position in which he has placed the deluded house of Austria? It is a position at once ludicrous and humiliating. A prince of the house of Austria, under the protection of Napoleon and with the escort of a French army of fifty thousand men, is set up in "the halls of the Montezumas" as the Emperor of Mexico. An election is held under French bayonets, from which Maximilian is proclaimed Emperor by the will of the Mexican people. He is thus recognized by France as an independent sovereign, though still the ward of Napoleon. But Napoleon, from the remonstrances of our government, is constrained to withdraw his bayenets and leave his Austrian protegé to the will of the Mexican people. Maximilian then pleads the necessity of European troops. "True," says Napoleon. "They, however, will be supplied you by our brother, the Emperor Francis Joseph." It is understood, accordingly, that Austria is to fill up the deficiencies resulting from the recall of the soldiers of France, and that ten thousand Austrians, as the first instalment, are awaiting at Trieste transportation for Vera Cruz.

Now, considering the present complications between Austria and Prussia, with Napoleon as the prompter of Bismark behind the scenes. the stupidity of the Hapsburgs in this Mexican arrangement taxes our credulity. All the facts and all the indications connected with the present situation of European affairs point to a settlement with Austria by Napoleon the Third of all the outstanding balances against her from the time of her decisive alliance against Napoleon the First. They involve the sacrifice, first, of Josephine, and next, of Maria Louisa, who was given to and accepted by Napoleon as a certain bond of peace between Austria and France. The perfidy of Austria in joining the Holy Alliance which carried the first Napoleon to St. Helena remains as an outstanding balance to be settled by Napoleon the Third, and that he meditates a settlement which will cut down Austria to a second or third rate Power is now apparent upon the surface of European politics.

In this posture of European affairs, Austria it appears, is preparing to supply the places of the French troops to be withdrawn from Mexico, and by an arrangement, too, with Napoleon. What, then, will be the course of Francis Joseph when informed from Mr. Seward, through our Minister at Vienna, as it appears he is by this time, that the sailing of the first detachment of Austrian troops for Mexico will be the signal for the suspension of diplomatic relations between the United States and Austria, and that General Grant, if necessary, may next be called upon to enforce the doctrine of European non-intervention in Mex'co? In this dilemma Austria will doubtless apply for redress to Napoleon. But what hen? Napoleon can only advise his imperial brother and catspaw to follow his example. Maximilian must then return home, the laughg stock of all Europe. There v here for a misunderstanding between the imperial houses of Paris and Vienna, from which we may expect a resumption of the work of Napoleon where it was left off in the late Italian war.

With the success of Jeff Davis we should have had, no doubt, under Napoleon, a reconstruction of the map of North America: with the downfall of Davis and the Mexican offshoot of his Southern confederacy we may look for a reconstruction of the man of Europe and that Austria, the stalking horse of Na poleon in one hemisphere, will become his victim in the other. In any event the diplo matic solution of this Mexican problem at Washington is an achievement which will place this country in its proper position as a leading and positive Power among the great nations of the earth and as the arbiter of the affairs of this continent.

INCENDIARY FIRES.-The extraordinary and destructive conflagrations which have oc curred in this city for the past few weeks have created no little alarm and have set people speculating as to the probable cause. They were evidently not the work of accident, because two or three great fires do not break out on the same day or night by chance, as on the recent occasion of the two fires on Broadway and another on Fulton street. But we have obtained some clue to the origin of these conflagrations in the arrest of two supposed burglars on Warren street last Monday night, who had a quantity of phosphorus and oxalic acid on their persons, and who confessed that they intended to set fire to store in the vicinity. It must be obvious that the object of this kind of incendiarism is plunder; and it tells very badly for the efficiency of the detective force that gangs of these fel lows should be allowed to go at large and practise their infamous profession without let or hindrance. We hope that the police authorities will look to it. While we blame the paid Fire Department for the extent of the damage done when a fire occurs, it is but fair that we should demand of the police that vigilance which may protect us from incendiarism.

THE REVISION OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE. The report of the Committee of Ways and Means, proposing certain modifications of the taxes, indicates a disposition to impose the internal revenue taxation in accordance with a reasonable plan. The state of the country now is such as to justify a large reduction of the total amount raised by this system, and there is a probability that the reduction will be made in the right places. All that long list of articles that under all tax laws realize so little that the tax scarcely pays for its collection is

to be s'ricken out; the assessments on the necessaries of life will be lightened, while those on luxuries of extensive use will be kept up or increased, and the burden of taxation will be laid on those extensive interests by which it reaches the whole people far less perceptibly than in any other way. This system now proposed is the one that the experience of Europe has found to be the most excellent.

The New York Collector, Administration Officeholders and the Approaching Congressional Elections.

The President has shown by his selection of collector for this port that he intends to make his fight for the success of the policy of his administration within the lines of the republican party. It is there that he contemplates making the issue and meeting the present radical Congress before the people. Planting himself upon the platform of immediate restoration of the Union, with the admission of the known loyal representatives from the Southern States and the rejection of those with disloyal records, he is now preparing himself for the great contest in the next Congressional elections. We learn that the new Collector of this port is prepared to second his efforts in this direction, as it is clearly the duty of every administration officeholder throughout the country to do. This much President Johnson has the right to demand of those who are holding offices under him. It is furthermore his duty to remove all those officials who refuse to aid in this great work of restoring the country and thus assist in cementing the victories gained by our gallant soldiers after a long and flerce struggle on the battle field. We look upon the recent removals of radical internal revenue officials, and the appointment of conservative republicans in their places, as additional evidence of the determination of the President to make the issue in this form with the radical politicians. In this he has the people with him. The great mass of the republican party approve his action, notwithstanding the politicians and the radicals in the Senate may oppose it.

The radical disorganizers in Congress who have thus far been defiant and openly threatening the President, now exhibit unmistakable signs of their fears of the result of the issue which they have made before the people. This is exhibited in the movement to attach a rider to the Post Office Appropriation bill virtually prohibiting all removals from office by the President. This is simply the struggle of the drowning man who grasps at every floating straw in hopes of thereby sustaining life a few moments longer. The very fact that the radicals are proposing to resort to this extreme course is proof of their weakness before the people, and is a significant bint to the President which clearly indicates to him the weak point in their position. This fact of itself exhibits the necessity of Andrew Johnson following up the few removals that he has made by a clean sweep of the radical officeholders, from his Cabinet down to the smallest postmaster in the country. The consternation that he has caused in the ranks of his disorganizing opponents by the few removals and appointments that he has made is conclusive evidence that he has attacked their weakest point, and if he hat follows up his advantage boldly the battle is his and the victory won in advance of the elections. On the other hand, this effort to attach the officeholding amendment to the Post Office bill reveals the desperate effort that the radicals are determined to make to retain the patronage of an administration which they oppose. It also shows the necessity of the friends of Mr. Johnson's administration preparing for a bold and fierce contest in the coming Congressional elections. The President will have to contend with an unscrupulous set of politicians everywhere, who will throw every obstacle in his way and endeavor to so confuse the public mind that the people will be deceived as to the real issue. It is for the accomplishment of this purpose that the Reconstruction Committee is constantly spreading before the blic ex parte evidence o Southern States. They propose no plan of restoration, knowing full well that they can offer none that will stand the test of a cam-

amounts to nothing and proves much less. The people are anxious for a speedy restoration of the country, but the present radical Congress are determined that there shall be no restoration. Its joint committee stands as ar obstruction in the way. It is very evident that nothing can be accomplished by way of readjusting our present difficulties with the present body. This being the case-and it may be considered a fixed fact-it is the duty of the conservative republicans and the friends of the administration to organize in every Congressional district throughout the country and prepare for the contest. The issue should be made and the great battles of the country fought out on the election of members of Congress. There is no use of frittering away strength on other offices, but let there be a united effort of the conservative masses on members of Congress. This is the point where they can make themselves felt and accomplish something practical for the future peace and prosperity of the country. The officeholders of the administration can in this way make themselves felt and render efficient aid towards securing the • success of

paign with the plain and practical policy of

the President. They therefore prepare chap-

ter after chapter of trashy evidence, which

Mr. Johnson's policy as well as advancing the best interests of the nation and government upon which they are feeding While it is the duty of the friends of the admin istration to thus put their shoulders to the wheels, it is also necessary that the President should in every way strengthen their hands by removing all those officials who are working in the interest of the radicals. It may be said the Senate will not confirm the President's appointments. But no matter; this makes the issue all the more perfect, and will at least make those officeholders who hold on by that slender thread powerless in the campaign. We believe that Mr. Smythe stands ready to use the influence of the Custom House for the election of conservative republicans to Congress. All administration officeholders who have any respect for themselves or regard for the country will imitate his example in that respect, and those who do not should be notified that "their time has come." Let the President, then, use all the legitimate means at his command, in the dispensation of patronage, to strengthen his position and encourage his supporters within the lines of the Union war party. The Johnson republicans everywhere,

under this encouragement, can go into the Con-

gressional contest with every assurance of

success. On this road lies the victory for the

people, the administration and the nation. this line success can be made certain and cu'mplete and members of Congress chosen, comnencing with Pennsylvania, in October, and from there in all of the Central States, which will secure, beyond a doubt, a majority in favor of the policy of restoration and readjustment of all our difficulties, both domestic and foreign, now proclaimed by the present administration.

Advertisement Extraordinary. WANTED IMMEDIATELY-A plan for the recon struction of the Union. The Congressional Reconstruction Committee have been in labor on the subject for many months and brought forward no fruits. Many old political midwives have been applied to without success. Some plan of reconstruction is now positively required, and a reward of one hundred thousand dollars-more than was offered for the capture of Jeff Davis-will be given for a suitable plan. Applications may be addressed to Charles Sumner, United States Senate Chamber; Ben Wade, anywhere in Radicaldom; Thad Stevens, House of Representatives, or

Robert Dale Owen, of New Harmony.

THE CHOLERA CLAMOR.—There is too much fuss raised in certain papers about the cholera It is driving business away from this city and scaring the country people out of their wits. The truth is, as these panic-makers well know, that there has not yet been a single case of cholera in New York. The only cases are those at Quarantine, which is a long distance from the city, and even about those cases we have our doubts. The disease which has broken out upon the crowded emigrant ships is much more likely to be ship fever than cholers. The doctors disagree about it, first calling it one thing and then the other, and the symptoms of the two diseases are very similar. The fact that one of the doctors at Halifax caught the complaint and died of it is evidence that it is ship fever; for doctors do not catch the cholera, as has been proven by long experience.

We know all about cholera, having lived through two epidemics here in this city. Our observation convinced us that the cholera of 1832 was a great panic and a great hoax, and that of 1849 was about the same thing. If people had kept their senses we should have had no such a carnival of death; but everybody imagined that he had the cholera if his stomach ached or his bowels were out of order, and many died before they could be convinced of their mistake. It will be the same way now if the excitement about the cholera is allowed to become a panic. People who have no regard for the cleanliness of their persons or their houses will certainly be ill, cholera or no cholera, and therefore it is right for the Board of Health to take every possible precaution to insure us against disease. But we repeat that there is no cholera in New York city, that there has not been any, and that, with ordinary care on the part of our authorities, it is not likely

to come here. THE MANAGERS' ASSOCIATION is a conspiracy against the rights of labor. It was organized to compel the employes of the theatres to work for unremunerative salaries. It is selfprotecting for the grinding managers and opprossive to the employes. When labor "strikes" against capital it sometimes makes headway; but when capital, as represented by the Managers' combination, "strikes" against labor, the poor actors and musicians stand a bad chance. We put the combination in this light before the public; so the Managers' Association does not "advertise in the New York HERALD."

THE ESTABLISHMENTS controlled by the Man-NEW YORK HERALD" because we would not submit to the imposition upon the public of plays postessing no merit; of performances which usurped the place of the legitimate drams, and put sensation pieces of equivocal morality and spectacular delusions in their demoralization of the stage.

IMPERIAL RUDGLARS IN EUROPE - Austria and Prussia should be indicted at common law for burglary in the first degree. They are each trying the art of experienced cracksmen upon Schleswig and Holstein, and are ready to pummel each other in order to bag the booty.

TEMPERANCE IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE .-It has been proposed to expel a member of the United States Senate because he gets drunk on corn whiskey. Suppose those should be expelled who get drunk on the nigger? Taking both extremes, there would be very little left of the United States Senate.

City Intelligence.

The sixticth anniversary of the Orphan Asylum Society of the city of New York was celebrated at Dodworth Hall yesterday afternoon. The exercises, which were of an unusually interesting nature, commenced at two o'clock, when a large assembling of ladies and gentlemen had anthered in the half—After an opening chorus and a prayer, the children sang in excellent style an anniversary hymn, the music being composed expression interestry hymn, the music being composed expression, the feature, which was received with decided satisfaction, the reading of the annual report was proceeded with. The statement of the treasurer showed that the number of children in the asylum on the lat of April, 1865, amounted to one hundred and seventy-two; thirty-nite had been admitted during the year, thirty-five had been discharged, three had died, two had been sent to the House of Refuge and Javenile Asylum, and one hundred and seventy-one remained in the asylum on the lat inst. The financial report save evidence that the pecuniary position of the association was good, nearly thirty thousand dollars having been expended and received during the past twelve months. After the rading of the report Rev. Dr. Monigomery delivered an elequent address and appeal in favor of the partigles of the organization, and singing and recitations brought the sixtiest anniversary celebration to a close.

Fatat Effects of Inhalmo Charcokt Gas.—Coroner SIXTHETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ORPHAN ABYLEN SOCIETY.

FATAL EFFECTS OF INNALING CHARCOAL GAS.—Corone Gamble was yesterday called to hold an inquest on board Gambie was yesteriary called to hold an inquest on board the schooner Alice A. Bandell, lying at pier 21 East river, on the body of James H. Balley, whose death was the result of inhaling the fumes of charcast gase. The schooner arrived in this port on the 21st instant, with a cargo of fruit belonging to Mr. John Fearsall, residing at 152 West Forty-fourth street. As some of the fruit was unripe Mr. Pearsall on Monday afternoon ordered Balley, who was employed on board the vessel, to build a fire in the hold, the object being to ripen the fruit. Balley accordingly kindled a charcosi fire in a small formace which he placed in the hold. On leaving the vessel in the evening Mr. Pearsall says that he cautioned Balley about going to sleep in the cabin for the night without first opening the windows. The other employees of the vessel, however, did not hear the deceased warned by Mr. Pearsall. Yesterday morning about six o'clock Halley was found hying dead in his berth in the cabin, the latter of which was tightly closed. At that time the smell of gas there was very strong. Several witnesses were examined before the Coroner, and their testimony showed a state of facts about as related above. The jury found "that James H. Bailey came to his death by suffocation, from inhalation of gas generated by lighting charcoal and anthractic coal in the hold of the above vessel, on the 23d day of April, 1866. They ferriter consure John Pearsall for lighting the said fire and neglecting to warn the attaches of the vessel of its danger."

The TEREBERT HOLDS STABERDS AFFRAT—DEATH OF THE VICTUS.—Patrick Donnelly, the man who was so terribly the schooner Alice A. Bandell, lying at pier 21 East

VICTIM.—Patrick Donnelly, the man who was so terribly stabbed on Sunday evening, during a fight with Daniel and Miles O'Reilly, in the tenement house 224 East Fourteenth street, died in Bellevue Hospital, about twelve o'clock on Monday night from the effects of the wounds he received. Coroner Gover was notified, and will hold an inquest on the body to day.

Judge Lucas P. Thompson, of the Jours of Appeals, died at Staunton on S.

MEXICO.

Opinion of Attorney General Speed 43 the Orders of General McDowell-Ex-portation of Arms for the Mexican Bel-ligerents Declared Perfectly Legal, &c.

WASHINGTON, April 24, 1866.
It appears from official documents that in December ast Senor Romoro addressed two notes to the Secretary of State in relation to an order issued by Major General McDowell, commanding the Military Department of California, prohibiting the exportation of arms or munitions of war by way of the frontier into Mexico. These notes were referred to the Attorney General of the United States, who said the question raised by the Secretary of State was, whether, in the opinion of the former, this order was in conformity with any laws, Secretary of State was, whether, in the opinion of the former, this order was in conformity with any laws, regulations or orders in force bearing on the subject. The Attorney General says no military officer has the right to issue any order to which he cannot lawfully compel obedience by the forces under his command. The test, therefore, of the validity, in point of law, of this order, is whether he could lawfully employ the forces subject to his control to prevent American citizens and other persons within our jurisdiction from transporting arms or multions of war, as merchandise, across the frontier into Mexico, in the present state of affairs in that country. The Attorney General mays he is of the opinion that the order of General McDowell was not intended to interfere with such trade, conducted by our people, as the authorities have de-lared to be lawful, and is not, therefore, in conformity with any order, and was probably intended to be directed against military expeditions or armed enterprises carried on from this government against the belligerents contending in Mexico. Such expeditions and enterprises are, of course, violations of our statutes, and nothing, in his opinion, is intended to Impugn the validity of the order in respect to them. The Attorney General apprehends it to be well settled that merchants may lawfully sell at home to a beliggrent purchaser, or carry themselves to the helligerent Power contraband articles, subject to the right of seizure in transity. The right of the neutral to transport and the hostile power to seize are conflicting rights, and neither party can charge the other with a criminal act. This is the view taken by Chancellor Kent.

An American Steamer Seized by the Mexican Republicans.

San Francisco, April 24, 1866.
The steamer John L. Stephens, from Mazatlan, has arrived, with \$45,500 in treasure. On her down trip the steamer was seized at Cape St. Lucas by order of General

but she was finally ordered to La Paz.

Captain Wakeman forwarded to the United States Captain Wakeman forwarded to the United States Consul his protest against the setzure of the vessel of intermedding with her cargo; notwithstanding which a guard of republican solders was placed on board, who rames ted her in search of contraband articles. As drunken crowd of republicans on shore was prepared to commit violence, Captain Wakeman deemed it expedient to rive \$500 cash and a bond for \$1,500 more, when the vessel was released, and proceeded on her voyage.

THE FENIANS.

The Fenians Arrested at Calais on Monday for Firing at the British Guard Fined Fifty Cents for Drunkenness and Discharged-Their Subsequent Rearrest by Order of Governor Cony. &c.1

CALAIS, Me., April 24, 1866.

The names of the two men arrested here last evening are McDermot and Green. McDermot is the one who discharged the pistol at the English guard. They were arraigned here this afternoon before Judge Corthell and found guilty of drunkenness—the only charge pressed—fined fifty cents each and discharged.

General Doyle had requested early in the day, through the magistrates of St. Stephens, that the authorities here would retain the prisoners in custody until further action could be taken by the Governor of New Brunswick, who has been furnished with the particulars of the trans-action. The English authorities were highly indignant at the release.

Later in the day a telegram was received.

action. The Enginan autorities were highly acting at the release.

Later in the day a telegram was received by acting Mayor Smith, of this place, from Gov. Cony, at Augusta, stating that he had advised Mr. Seward of the matter and ordering the men to be detained till "orther instructions. They were accordingly rearrested and are now in the hands of the City Marshal.

This afternoon five more Fenians were stopped on the bridge by the English guard and obliged to go back at the point of the bayonet.

Styteen of the Fenians left in a body on foot for Eastport this afternoon.

Meeting of the Geraldine Circle, Brook-

Meeting of the Geraldine Circle, Brooklyn.

Last night a largely attended public meeting, under
the auspices of the Geraldine Circle, was held at the
Assembly Rooms, 1,002 Fulton avenue, Brooklyn, in
support of the O'Mahony int rest. Mr. Jeremiah Kavanagh, of California, General W. G. Halvin and Mr. Stephen J. Meany, District Centre of Ohia, made lang and
effective addresses. An attempt was made by a sentiaman in the Roberts interest to disturb the meeting; but
this only resulted in a more vigorous sustentation of
Union square, and in a liberal subscription for the bonds.
The meeting was a success.

General Grant's Visit to Richmond.

The Richmond Examiner of the 28d says:

We have again to chronicle to a serial at the goods wood Hotel of Lieutenant General Grant; this time, ever, accompanied by Mrs. Lieutenant General Grant, the tather, Mr. Bont and Colonel Hodeau, of the General's staff. The dastinguished party left Washington on Saturday morning by the Fredericksburg train, and reached this city at two o'clock in the evening, taking rooms at the Spotswood, our leading fashionable hotel. The Washington papers state that it was the intention of the General and party to vibit the late interesting scenes of his campaignes—City Foint, the Eichmond front

RICHMOND, April 24, 1866. General Grant last night decided to postpone his de-parture for Washington until to-morrow morning. He visited the theatre last night.

The Wednesday matinee performances, dramatic and musical, are attractive and very seasonable for lades, visitors from the country and children. At Wood's theatre, Broadway, Mr. Charles Barras—Vertigo Morbid and Aminadab Sleek-will appear this afternoon, at the usual hour, supported by the company. Tony Pastor's matinee opens at his Opera House, in the Bowery, at half-past two o'clock : the Bond Robbery will be played with the 'new faces' and new songs and dances. Blind Tom gives his musical Tom matinee at Irving Hall, commencing at three o'clock.

MISS PATTIE M. GIBBS' FIRST CONCERT. This season has brought out quite a number of de-butants, some of whom possess considerable vocal ability. The last was the above mentioned young lady, who Mr. Ricarde, was director, Miss Toedt violinist, Mr. Robert Goldbeck planist, and two gentlemen whose names were not given assisted in the vocal parts. Miss Gibbs has a sweet, clear and well modulated soprane voice; but the same remarks we made of a previous debutants If the lower and medium registers of a soprano voice are not developed in the same proportion with the upper there is a want of proper balance and uniformity shown are not developed in the same proportion with the upper there is a want of proper balance and uniformity shown in the rendering of the simplest ballad. The voice should be built up as on architectural principles—a good foundation first, and then gradually extend it to prima donna point. Miss Gibbs, however, with more p blie practice and confidence, may justly expect to win a high position among American vocalists. When her voice is more matured and even, and less tremulous and weak in the lower register, there is no doubt of her success. Miss Toeds took the place of Jehin Prume, who was unable to appear as advertised. The distinguished Belgian artist could not have a better or more satisfactory substitute. Her execution of an andeaste movement from Mendelssohn's concerte and a fannsia by Hanman, confirmed us in the opinion formed of her powers at the last Brooklyn Philharmonic concert. She lacks confidence, and consequently power, still, but plays with the utmeet taste and expression. Mr. Goldbeck very pradently abstained from monopolizing the piane part of the programme last night with his own compositions. He played Willimer's Pentasia Hengroise and two of De Meyer's pieces. It is a pity that such a promising and capable artist will persist in givin: what might be termed "eccentric" and "sensational" renderings of the works of other composers. The feeling of his hearer is one of perplexity and wonder at his capitious taste, and doubt as to the authorship of the composition the is playing. His hard and unsympathetic touch increas a this uncomfortable feeling, and leaves a dissatisfied one of perpicaty and wonder at his capricious tools, and doubt as to the authorship of the composition he is playing. His hard and unsympathetic touch increas a this uncomfortable feeling, and loaves a dissatisfied impression. Whether the course he purmoss is unintential of the new school, or whether it is unintentially erratic, we cannot ludge; but, in citier case, if persisted in, it will prove anything but successful in Amrica. Let him but develon his powers as an artist to some of the modern schools, and throw a little more brilliancy into his style, and he will not have such a "hard road to travel" in music as his present system is leading him to.

The two male vocalists—tenor and hass—were unmitakable amateurs, and seemed to be very chary about letting their voices be heard.

Doulzetts would have discound the secondo in his charming duet from Bisanse had be heard it last night. Both might possibly succept in an echo choras.

Melancholy Accident.

John W. Crafts, a well known and respected citare, while cutting up perk in his establishment, in South Boston, this morning, accidentally stumbled against a knife, cutting the mean artery in his sem, and canning him to bired to death in a few minaster.